

ght, 1891. by J. B. Lippincott Company. Published by Special Arrangement.]

CHAPTER VL I had not gone many yards down the

Rue de la Victoire when an arm was thrust within mine. "You are departing early, Citizen

Roy, and you were not looking very happy a little while ago. What has arrived?" asked the aide-de-camp. As I had nothing to conceal, I told

Lacluse all that had passed. "It is very unfortunate," he said. "De Gex might as well have accepted this commission. We soldiers fight for France, and for France alone. Governments are an accident; they are here today and gone to-morrow. And the directory won't last. However, the die is cast. There is nothing more to be done. By refusing Bonaparte's offer De Gex has made an enemy who neither forgets nor forgives."
"Then De Gex is going to be shot

merely for offending Bonaparte?" "I did not say that; but you can draw your own conclusions. I am afraid you also have offended him."

"Why? How could I know that De Gex would refuse an offer which gave him his life?"

"But the general will say that you ought to have known. He may even imagine that De Gex has placed you in communication with some of his royalist friends and that you are in sympathy is to keep out of his way for a few

This was my own opinion. If I had lost his favor because De Gex had refused his offer of a commission in the



MANAGED TO FIND MY WAY

army, what would he say when I defuse point-blank and without any sort on guard without. of compromise. This resolution was, however, compatible with a desire to alier. put off the evil day as long as might be. I was in no hurry to return to prison, the country before Bonaparte called on

me for a decision. Fortunately, he had not asked for my parole, either from inadvertence or be- the turnkeys leading and the soldiers cause he thought to win me over to his following.

purpose by a show of confidence. In any case, my respite was not likely to be long, and it behooved me to firing party. After giving us the miliact promptly. As yet, however, I could tary salute, which we duly acknowlthink of no feasible plan. I had no edged, and saying something about the papers, and even though I might get | unpleasantness of the duty he was out of Paris without them, I should certainly never reach the coast. And if I reached the coast, how was I to cross the sea? But that was not a part of the problem which called for immedi- the word of command. ate solution. It would be quite time enough to think about crossing the sea when I got there.

What between revolving plans of escape, each more impossible than the wondering whether he had been in- back to the wall. The officer ordered formed of his impending fate, I passed a dream-haunted and well-nigh sleepless

At five o'clock I got up, dressed, sailorfashion, in the dark, and let myself quietly out of the house. It was a dismal morning; fine cain was falling, the narrow streets were slushy and slippery, the lamps all gone out, lights in the windows few and far between, and if I had not been blessed with keen vision and a good eye for locality I should have lost myself before I turned the second corner. But I managed to find my was without asking questions (which might have been dangerous), and at six o'clock saw looming before me the sout Gothic gate-way of the Abbaye prison.

The people inside were already astir, and I had no difficulty in obtaining admission.

I found Carmine in his office. "You are early," he said. "Yes; I heard last night that poor Gex was to be shot at ten this morning." "At ten! He is to be shot as soon as

it is light. The firing-party will be here at seven." "Seven! Good heavens! But it is im-

possible! There is surely some mistake. Barras told me distinctly that the execution would take place at ten." "There is no mistake, in my order.

Here are the very words: 'The detenu Gex will be shot at dawn. The firingparty will be on the ground at seven o'clock.' Citizen Barras has been making a mauvaise plaisanterie at your expense. It is like him."

"The malicious scoundrel! He lied to me, then," I muttered between my teeth. "Pardieu, if I were my own master I would be even with him. Does Gev know?"

"Not yet. I was just going to inform him. Wili you accompany me? Allons! there is no time to lose." As we opened the door of his room,

De Gex, who was still abed, raised himself on his elbow. "Roy! Carmine! What is it?" he ex-

claimed. "But I need not ask. I can read my fate in your faces. When?-

"At dawn; in about an hour," an-"And which is it—the ax or the

"The platoon." "Thank God! Well, I shall be ready." And with that the chevalier threw off the bedelothes and began to dress. "I will leave you to yourselves for

awhile," said Carmine, setting down the lamp. "What would you like for breakfast, Citizen Gex?" "Breakfast! When one has only an

hour to live!" "All the same, you had better take

"You are right. I must not tremble, offee for two, rolls and cognae?"

and I will come again when all is "He is a good old fellow-Carmine," observed the chevalier, when we were alone. "You are silent, my friend; you

say nothing." can I say? This is terrible, De Gexterrible for you, and for me both a grievous disappointment and a defeat. I made sure I should succeed."

"Fortunately for me, I did not. And please remember that it is my own dotrue friend. And see, I have everything ready. Here is the letter for my mother, and here a plan of the chateau, which, with the explanation I shall give you, will enable you to find the treasure, even though the building should be in

a moment by the arrival of the coffee, which De Gex mixed with cognac and leisurely drank, eating at the same time a roll, and courteously inviting me to follow his example.

Breakfast over, he added a brief postscript to the letter, of which, as also the plan of the chateau, I took possession and put inside the lining of my doublet. But, even though they should I never saw a man deliberately murfall into the hands of the enemy, nobody would be able to make aught of either of them without the clew, and that I had in a still safer place-my

head. When I told De Gex what had happened the night before, he agreed with with them. The best thing you can do me in thinking that Bonaparte was the instigator of his execution, Barras being | insult, in his person, the whole French merely an instrument, though doubtless a very willing one.

"You are right; it is Bonaparte's answer to my refusal of his offer," said the chevalier. "I have been mistaken in him. He is a great captain; I thought him an honest man. Those who judged him less favorably judged him more I much fear that himself will be the monarch. Poor France!"

Shortly afterwards De Gex inquired about the time. I looked at my watch.

It was a quarter to seven. "My mother is a good weman," he God. You will not think me weak or foolish if I say a prayer?"

My answer was to kneel by his side. When we rose from our knees the great clock of the Abbaye was striking

De Gex put his arms around my neck and kissed me on both cheeks. "You have been very good to me," he said. "God bless you for it! You will stay with me to the last, and tell my fair, so far as we are concerned, let us

mother and Antoinette-" My heart was so full that I could only | the Moniteur this morning?" press his hand and murmur an inarticuclined his offer of a commission in the late assent; and the same moment the

and I meant, if possible, to get out of kindly, yet firmly, refused us, saying that he could walk quite well alone and would rather do so. He walked between Carmine and me,

> At the foot of the staircase we were received by the officer in charge of the called upon to perform, he ordered the prisoner to be pinioned and blindfolded. De Gex objected, and asked as a favor

that he might die free and himself give The officer assented, and we all went into the court-yard. De Gex doffed his coat and waistcoat, and, after shaking hands with Carmine and the turnkeys and again embracing me, walked to the other, and thinking about De Gex and end of the inclosure and turned his



his arms and raised his head, and the next moment his voice rang out as loud and clear as if he were giving an order on the field of battle:

"Make ready! Present! Fire!" The muskets went off, and De Gex fell on his face, riddled with bullets. After a short pause the turnkeys raised the body tenderly-the chevalier had been a popular prisoner-and put ly veiled that had she not spoken first it in a rude coffin. Within an hour it I should have failed to recognize her.

was laid in the ground. I was going slowly away-my heart well-nigh bursting with impotent rage and bitter sorrow, for though I had known this man only three days I had | the samecome to love him as a brother-when I

It was Julie Carmine, whom in my preoccupation I had not noticed. "Oh, this is terrible!" she exclaimed, weeping. "I did not see it, but I heard the waske's. He was so gentil, this poc: Monsieur Gex, the best man in the abbaye, they say; and yet they have killed wim Did I not speak truly when I said they never forgive returned voice, for there were reveral people

without calling pour prendre conge." I protested that nothing was further from my thoughts, shook hands with Julie?" her and her father, and went my way.

CHAPTER VIL Julie had given me a rendezvous. To what end? A Frenchman would have imagined that he had made a conquest. I was know I'm married.-Life.

omething. It is a cold, wet morning." less vain. That Julie had a kindly feeling for me was likely enough; yet I could even with cold. Will you kindly send not think that she meant either to propose an elopement or make me an offer "You shall have them in ten minutes; of marriage; while as for myself, I need scarcely say (the poor chevalier being hardly cold in his grave) that I was in no mood for flirting or love making.

On the other hand, why had she asked me to meet her secretly and at night, and what had she to say which she "Because my heart is full; and what | could not say equally well at her own

After trying a long time to make it out, I gave it up and possessed my soul in patience. A few hours would bring the reading of the riddle; and the incident was so far useful that it helped to ing. You offered me my life, and if I divert my thoughts from the tragedy did not choose to accept it that is my which I had just witnessed, and which own affair. You acted the part of a redoubled my desire to get out of a country where such things were possi-

By the time I reached my quarters Lacluse was sitting down to second breakfast. He invited me, politely enough, to join him; but I was not in the best of tempers, and the indiffer-Our conversation was interrupted for ence with which he heard of De Gex's execution and the dirty trick played me by Barras increased my irritation. "A man's life counts for very little in

these times," said the captain, flippanty, "and if you had seen as many men killed as I have you would not be so much affected by a single execution." "I have seen men killed, and I have killed a few myself-in fair fight-but

dered before." "Murdered! Do you know what you are saving?"

"Certainly, and I repeat it. De Gex was murdered," I answered, doggedly. "In that case, Lieut. Forget, who commanded the firing party, is a murderer, and in making this charge you army." "I have no desire to insult either

Lieut. Forget or the French army; but what I have said I have said." "You refuse to retract, then?" "I do."

"Perhaps you will also refuse to give satisfaction for uttering a base slander,' truly. If he does restore the monarchy | said Lacluse, who was now white with rage. "It is no slander; and I am ready and

willing to give you any satisfaction you may desire. "Good! But, as it is Lieut. Forge whom you have maligned, it is to him, said. "I was brought up in the fear of | not to me, that you will have to answer. Moreover, as you are my guest, it would not be comme il faute for me to call you

> out. Afterwards, if you like-" "I shall be ready and willing to answer to you or any other man, M. le Capitaine."

"Good again, M. Roy! I can appreciate courage even in a foe, though I hope you will soon cease to be a foe. Now that we have settled this little affinish our breakfast. Have you seen

"No. Why do you ask?" "Here is something which may internavy? And now that De Gen's fate was | door opened, and Carmine, followed by | est you." Whereupon he took the decided I had resolved, the next time two turnkeys, entered the cell, while paper and read a paragraph to the efthe subject should be broached, to re- two soldiers with fixed bayonets stood feet that the preparations for the invasion of England were being energet-"I am ready. Lead on," said the chev- | ically pushed forward, and that Gen. I would have taken his arm; Carmine following day for an inspection of the the state board of managers for Misalso offered to support him. But he | coast, and a visit to Antwerp, Dunkirk, Ambleteuse, Walcheren and Boulogne. where he would review the army of in-

vasion. By this time I was somewhat cooled down, and so cheeked the answer which rose to my lips, merely asking Lacluse whether he thought the project of invasion was serious.

"Why not? England has neither an rmy nor a general." "But she has a fleet and an admiral. "Well, we shall have to outmaneuver your admiral and destroy his fleet.

Voila tont." "I quite concede that when you have done that the rest will be easy. How soon is it likely to take place, M. le Capitaine?"

"Ma foi! I am unable to tell you, and, to say the truth, the Moniteur is in error. An expedition is being prepared, but its destination is not England."

"Where then?" "I am not at liberty to say. But I sope you will have an important com- certain space proportioned to its immand in the fleet, which, I may inform you in confidence, will be one of the

inest France ever sent to sea." Not feeling disposed to reciprocate M Lacluse's confidences, I parried his query by changing the subject, and he presently became so merry that I began to think he had not been in earnest. and that there would be no duel, after

When we had drunk our coffee and had an engagement at the war office which would occupy him for the recomrades at the Trois Freres Proven-

As the time be mentioned (nine o'clock) would not interfere with my rendezvous, I accepted the invitation with much pleasure." I was quite willing to fight; but, ff it pleased him to let matters rest as they were, it was not for me to complain. I had stood to my guns, and no man can do more.

So soon as he was gone I turned in for a couple of hours, to make up my arrears of sleep, then strolled about the streets for awhile, and towards sunset betook myself to the Tuileries gardens, where I was not long in finding Mlle. Carmine, though she was so close

"Let us walk on," she said, taking my arm. "You are surprised at my asking you to come here.

"Frankly, I was-just a little. All "Listen, sir! I can stay with you only heard a broken voice speaking my a few minutes. I wanted to tell you that you are under surveillance and in danger."

"Under surveillance?" "Yes, watched continually by an agent secret." "That's the fellow who has been hang-

ing about the Rue du Bac all day.

wondered what he was after." "No doubt; and you may be sure that either he or another has followed emigrants?" And then, lowering her you hither. Capt. Lacluse is supposed to take good care of you; but about, she added: "Meet me this even- since you tried so much to save that ing at sunset in the Tuilcries gardens. poor gentleman you have been placed I have something very important to tell | under regular police surveillance, and you. You are going? Au revoir, Citiare more than ever suspected by the zen Roy. You must not leave Paris directory of being in league with the

> rovalists." "How did you get to know all this

TO BE CONTINUED. A Backglider. Mrs. Madison-Do you matches are made in heaven?

Mr. Beekman-I used to, but you

MISSOURI AT THE FAIR.

What is Being Done to Represen the State at Chicago.

Under Intelligent Supervision Every Re source of Missouri Will Be Intelligently and Artistically Shown to the World

St. Louis, Dec. 12.-Missouri is preparing to astonish the world with the line. These products were all harvestdisplay of her natural endowments at ed at an opportune time, and cured in the Columbian exposition in 1893 In such manner as to show to the best posthat material wealth which constitutes sible advantage, many of them retainthe sinews of civilization she will rival | ing the exact color of the product when the richest of her sister states and challenge the resources of foreign nations. Nature was in prodigal mood when Missouri was made, but circumstances have conspired to keep the knowledge of this from people far away. In the searching light of the Columbian ex- order to show the productive versatility position, where citizens of the nemispheres will jostle elbows, the state will be advertised to all the earth, and the natural products of Missouri and over 200 varieties of native and will secure for her a lasting and widespread reputation. These are not idle words. They are

prompted by the knowledge of what Missouri's exhibit will be, and it is the object of this article to demonstrate their truth. Occular proof will not be wanting later. Just at present it may prove interesting to present a brief but occurate statement of facts drawn both from personal observation and from official information of what has been actually done. At the outset, three illustrations of

Missouri's eminence and dignity and their authoritative recognition are offered:

In the Mines and Mining building two main aisles intersect at the center of the structure, forming four conspicuous and most desirable corners. Missouri has been allotted one of these; the other three fall to her distinguished competitors-Great Britain, Germany and Michigan.

In the Agricultural building the largest space assigned to any state in the Union, and also one of the most coveted, has been reserved for Missouri. In the Horticultural building Executive Commissioner Gwynn was permit ted to select the space for Missouri's fruit exhibit, and it is needless to say that he made the most of his opportu-

This flattering recognition of Missouri by the exposition management was, of course, obtained through positive information of what the state was repared to do. Such things do not go favor. Naturally, the heads of departments of the World's fair do not propose to be humilated by the improper or inadequate uses of the spaces set apart for the different states, and it goes without saying that the most desirable locations are awarded strictly with reference to the known ability of the exhibitors to justify the official

INCEPTION OF THE WORK. It will be remembered that the general assembly, on the recommendation Bonaparte would leave Paris on the of Gov. Francis, passed an act creating souri, and appropriating for their use \$159,000, to be spent in collecting and arranging suitable exhibits. In making this recommendation Gov. Francis was mindful of the good work accomplished by the Southwest Missouri Immigration society, organized in February, 1887, while he was mayor of St. Louis. The president of that organization was Hon. Harvey W. Salmon and Mr. J. K. Gwyna was its secretary.

The people of Missouri, representing all lines of industry, so thoroughly appreciate the opportunity afforded by the World's fair that they have, as a rule, cordially responded to every request for co-operation in making the display eminently creditable. must be borne in mind," said Commissioner Gwynn to a St. Louis Republic reporter investigating the subject, "that each state will have a dual representation at the exposition. That is to say, each state of the Union and each foreign country will be assigned portance in the departmental buildings -such as the agricultural and mines and mining, and apart from the exhibits in these buildings a location has been assigned for the erection the various state structures. Now, my business primarily is the work of collecting, preparing, transporting and installing the exhibits of Missour in the several department of agriculture, horticulture, live stock, mines smoked our cigars the captain said he and mining, forestry, and so forth, and while I am necessarily interested in such matters as the erection and fur- of any kind with like material. mainder of the day, and asked me to nishing of the state building, yet the sup with him and two or three of his board has kindly relieved me of that much responsibility, and it is simply my duty to insure a faithful representation of Missouri's products and development along the lines indicated. "There is no better way in which I can give you a clear insight into the practical working of the office and the results thereof than to show you our records and through our warerooms. Here is a large record book prepared especially for this office, in which, under appropriate headings, a list of all the products secured for exhibition is kept. By reference to this we ascertain at a glance the name of the contributor, the date the contribution was received and its present location. Corresponding to the entry in this book we have here on file, as you see, a descriptive leaflet giving the name of the individual contributor, the county, post office address, character of soil, the time of planting and harvesting, average temperature and the amount of rainfall, the length quinces, pears and grapes, and a large of time the land has been in cultivation collection of fine vegetables. These and other facts. In the case of timber form a most attractive exhibit. The specimens you will observe that specimens all look as fresh and natural we give the height of the tree, the we give the height of the tree, the height above ground that the log that their condition would remain unsection was cut, the character of the soil, the elevation above sea level, and much other useful information. In the same process for eight years. the case of mineral specimens, the name of the contributor, the kind of Olden. It is said to be a very high mineral, the locality where it was secured, its adaptability to economic Olden fruit farm, which contains the uses and other important information

IN THE WARRROOMS. A trip was then made to the warerooms at 415 North Main street, where
the subject of the exhibit was taken up

in Howell county. The view consists
the leading feature will be the educational exhibit. In this satisfactory
the subject of the exhibit was taken up

artist at the urgent request of J. M.
progress has been made. Prof. L. E. the sun. It is a most interesting sight by departments. Going first to the Samuels, chief of the department of Wolfe, state superintendent of public to see one of these savage little creaso feet was found filled with agricul-tural products of all kinds. "Here," said the commissioner, "is stored a por-lection of palms and other tropical tion of the agricultural products we plants from Shaw's garden and the agers, and he has associated with him attacker surveys the ground with a have secured. We have as much more green houses and conservatories of St. representative educators from all parts view to deciding the best course to take. stored at Columbia, Mo., and there are Louis. Groups of palms, banans trees, of Missouri. collections at half a dozen other places cacti and other fine plants will be inin the state."

A feature of this exhibit will be a point he pulls himself together and admammoth map of the state, showing vances on his pray. in the state

specimens of all kinds of grain, grasses and forage plants raised in Missouri, besides many varieties of threshed grains and seeds. "These specimens," explained the commissioner, "were all

collected and cured by experts. With spring, practical botanists were put to work gathering and preparing them. The botanists began in the southern part of the state and moved systematically across it, with the progress of the harvest. from the Arkansas to the Iowa

harvested." In the collection was acted a number of grasses not raised in the state in a commercial way at all. These, the commissioner explained, were produced especially for this occasion in of Missouri soil. Among other things the collection embraces 124 varieties of wheat, both in the straw and threshed. cultivated grasses, all very fine and well prepared. The collection of timothy is pronounced by competent authorities the best ever seen. There are some 40 varieties of Indian corn. nearly as many of sorghum, and over 30 varieties of sweet corn. While Missouri does not rank high as a tobacco producing state, the commission will demonstrate beyond doubt, by displaying over thirty varieties of the weed, the adaptability of Missouri soil to its production. Hemp, flax, cotton, broomcorn and castor beans are conspicuous among the collection, and all give evi-

dence of having been selected by an expert. The products stored at Columbia were raised on the state agricultural farm under the direction of Dr. Edward Porter, dean of the agricultural college and director of the national agricultural experiment station for the state of Missouri. He has taken a deep and enthusiastic interest in this display, and though the season at the outset was very unfavorable, yet he succeeded admirably with a large number of specialties that he has prepared especially for the World's fair. There have been many valuable contributions from individul farmers throughout the state, and they are still coming in. In fact but a very

In the rooms were carefully arranged an agreeable effect and to relieve the the location of every a The herbarium exhibit, which is classified under the department of horti-

There will also be an outdoor exhibit, in which specimens of the native flora of the state will be presented to the best possible advantage. The nurserymen generally have signified their willingness to contribute to the success of the enterprise, and a large amount of the suitable kind of stock is now being prepared for shipment. Other displays in the horticultural building will include an exhaustive exhibit of dried, evaporated and candied fruits and a fine exhibit of native wines, already arranged and now ready for shipment.

LIVE STOCK. The wonderful grass-growing qualities of the state attracted at an early day the attention of stockmen, and Missouri now ranks very high in livestock production—not only as a producer of ordinary beef cattle, but as fostering some of the most famous herds in the world. This is especially true of shorthorn, Aberdeen and Jersey cattle. Missouri is also becoming famous for fine horses of all kinds, especially for fine saddle stock. Much attention has also been given to the breeding of draught and trotting horses, and the state is well known to be one of the great mule-breeding centers of the world. Berkshires and Poland China swine are bred with great suc- ers' association of the state are taking cess, and in the matter of sheep a lively interest in the display, and the Missouri has within her borders the honey plants of Missouri collected by finest flock of Merinos in the United States. There has been set aside \$20,-000 by the Missouri World's fair commission to be given in premiums to Missouri live stock exclusively, in addition to any national awards or World's fair prizes that they may capture.

MINES AND MINING. The mineral endowment of Missouri has been little understood and less ap- by the erection of a building to be depreciated until quite recently. Few states, if any, have more valuable or the state dairymen have expressed more extensive deposits of minerals of their willingness to take care of the commercial value than Missouri has. Missouri department in this structure. Among them may be mentioned iron, zinc, lead, coal, copper, baryta small portion of the corn contributed and clays and shales of many varieties. by sundry individuals has yet been re- Also inexhaustible quantities and a great variety of granite, onyx, marble, Referring to the quanity of these sandstone, limestone and building specimens the commissioner said: "I stone, specimens of which have been



Missouri State Building. or four times as much stuff as we will | shipment at any time. There are about have room to exhibit, but beginning sixty boxes of the smaller specimens of immediately this entire collection will these minerals now in the warerooms be gone over. That is to say, skilled of the commission, but the largest speciworkmen will be employed to select the finest and best straws from each bun- mines to Chicago, thus saving the exdle, stripping the leaves carefully and pense of rehandling and reshipment

tying the straws in artistic bundles of 214 or 3 inches in diameter. A great weighs 1,650 pounds. deal of the fine grain and grasses that you see will be used by our artists in working out various designs. Mr. William Bouche, who has charge of this work, is a professional landscape gardener, graduated from the highest schools of training in Germany. nel coal. He was for five years in the imperial gardens at Pottsdam; later chief floral decorator in the crystal palace, London, and in this country has done some very high-class work at various expo- range of economic uses to which each sitions, receiving a gold medal and of the minerals is adapted. In exhibit-

HORTICULTURE. In the department of horticulture preparations were begun with the ripening of strawberries in southern Mistime, the collection embracing all kinds the fruits of 1893 begin to ripen, and hence the necessity of preparing specimens of the fruit crop of 1892 for exhibition. For this purpose there were provided 1,000 glass jars of artistic design, ranging in size from 11/4 inches in diameter and 6 inches in height to 9 inches in diameter and 36 inches high. The fruits have been preserved in these jars in antiseptic fluids with the most pronounced success. In the basement of the Main street building is a large assortment of fruits, including strawberries, raspberries, cherries, peaches, gooseberries, apricots, nectarines,

impaired, the commissioner exhibited specimens that have been preserved by The collection of peaches is stored at order, and was mostly obtained from the finest peach orchards in the world. A feature of the horticultural exhibit will be a bird's-eye view of this farm third floor of this building, a room 140x horticulture of the World's Columbian instruction, having all the records and tures in search of a dinner. It prowle

mens will be shipped directly from the from St. Louis. One zinc specimen alone

In the production of coal, Missouri does not rank with Illinois and Iowa, yet the aggregate output, representing as it does about \$4,000,000 a year, is the source of no mean income to the people of the state. This exhibit will be made up of specimens of bituminous and can-

In addition to these crude minerals specimens of the manufactured product will also be exhibited, showing the diploma at the World's fair in New Or- ing lead, for example, there will be not leans. He is unquestionably one of the only an exhibit of the crude ore as it most skillful men in America in the comes from the earth, but specimens manipulation of flowers. He can re- of the products in each step of the produce in grains and grasses almost manufacturing process will be shown, any beast, bird or reptile in existence, culminating with the finished commerand can construct architectural designs | cial article, such as lead, shot, lead-pipe and paint,

FORESTRY. The magnitude and economic value of the forest resources of Missouri are scarcely appreciated by her own peosouri in the early spring, and have been ple, and few are aware that forestry kept up continuously to the present products are consigned to many of the world's ports direct from mills situated of fruits and vegetables raised in the in this state. This exhibit will consist state. The World's fair opens before of sections of logs of all the woods of commercial value indigenous to Missouri. In the Main street warerooms are four car loads of sectional logs awaiting shipment to Chicago. The more important commercial timbers have been secured in duplicate sections. One of these sections will be "squared up." That is to say, the bark will be sawed off and the four sides of the timber subjected to various kins of treatment, showing the different degrees of finish to which the various woods are susceptible. The other section will be exhibited in the bark and treated so es to show transverse, radial, tangential

and oblique sections. The feature of the exhibit will be specimens of the entire ligenous flora of the state. Many of these will have small interest for the masses of the peo-ple, but an inexhaustive exhibit would be incomplete without them. Unfortunately only 1,000 feet of space has been awarded Missouri in the forestry building, but it is hoped that this will be enlarged, especially as it is expected to likewise exhibit at Chicago specimens of the abnormally large trees known to exist in Missouri.

LIBERAL ARTS.

in the department of liberal arts-

Missouri and a great deal of oth uable information. Missouri h largest school fund of any state Union, with the single except sified under the department of horticulture, is now prepared and ready
for shipment. It consists of 2,010 Missouri plants, or about 400 more than
is credited to the state by the latest authority on Missouri botany—showing
that some original work has been done
by the collectors.

Linion, with the single exception of
Texas, and the advantages of a liberal
dren of Missouri. The character of the
state schools is rapidly advancing to a
higher plane of excellence, and the
public-school system is a just pride to every citizen of the commonwealth.

Missouri's exhibit would be in plete without a display of her orni-thological fauna. This is important and valuable, not only scientifically, but because of its relation to both agri-cultural and horticultural interests. Of course the only way to make an exhaustive display of this kind is through the art of taxidermy, and Mr. Frank Dixon, a taxidermist of reputation, is now at work on this collection in Kansas City. It will be a most attractive one, as Missouri is very rich in birds.

It may not be generally known that the finest archeological collection west of the Alleghany mountains is the prop-erty of the Southern Historical society of this city. But such is conceded to be the fact, and this entire collection. supplemented by many smaller but very valuable ones from different parts of the state, has been prepared for ex-hibition and will be shipped to Chicago

during the winter. SUBDEPARTMENTS. Numerous subdepartments will receive proper attention at the hands of the board. Of these the honey, wool and dairy exhibits are allied with the agricultural interests. The Beekeepthe botanists are now in readiness for exhibition.

The sheep industry being of some moment in Missouri, the wool producers of the state have all been requested to supply specimens of the clip of the

spring of 1893. Special arrangements for an exhibi-tion of dairy products have been made voted exclusively to this purpose, and They are expected merely to furnish these products, and the exposition management will take care of the rest. A feature of this department never before undertaken will be the conducting of a model dairy school during the entire fair. Three hundred cows, representing all the dairy breeds in the world, will be collected in Chicago and cared for by the exposition management, and the record kept of each animal and breed will show their relative value for dairy purposes. Lively competition will be stimulated in this way, and the pick of all the dairy breeds of cattle in the United States, and possibly in the world, will be on

the ground. Commissioner Gwynn has assumed the entire and unaided direction of the work, subject to the board's approval. Mr. Gwynn is specially fitted for the onerous duties of the position. He com-bines in his makeup intense state pride, an intimate knowledge of the resources of Missouri and an almost infinite capacity for hard work. Mr. Gwynn has personally engaged the men who have brought the task to its present advanced stage, and the results show that Missouri's World's Fair commission exists for business purposes. Special fitness has been the one requirement of the men engaged, and it is safe to say that Missouri will occupy a position in the front rank of states at the great fair.

HOW TO REST.

Good Advice to Housewives Who Need

Housewives are apt to think they can not afford to spend much time in resting. Can they afford not to spend some? It seems to me that they make a mistake also in the manner of taking their rest. Changing works is not really resting, in spite of all we read to the contrary; nor is reading. It may be resting a few muscles that have been on the strain, but how about the nerves? Any work requires nervous force. Therefore, a few minutes of absolute rest, in a recumbent position with closed eyes, is worth more than hours of "changed work." Such rest rests the whole body at once. Nothing is better for them who have little time to spare, because it accomplishes so

much and so quickly. Such little rests, taken frequently through the day, will make everything

go easier and save your youth. When a woman has to be on her feet good deal she finds her feet are the tired part of her body. How they will ache at night of ironing day! Let me teil you how to be refreshed and made as good as new. When the work is done go lie down and put your feet up as high as possible. Rest them against something high. It won't take so very long of that sort of thing to make you feel as though you had had a good night's sleep. If you have time to bathe them in quite warm water so much the better, but the position is the

important thing. The cause of the fatigue and pain is that the blood vessels are weary and do not return the blood promptly enough. Raising the feet lets the blood run back of itself or by the attraction of gravitation. Also, stroking the feet and limbs upward will help. As the valves of the blood vessels open toward the heart, stroking with instead of against is an aid to the circulation. Does your family charge you with being cross, O, tired mother? Or, if they are too considerate to do that,

does your own conscience twit you? Then consider the condition of your nerves. Cross people are nervous people. Perhaps you are not sleeping enough. There is nothing like sleep to cure nervousness. Don't be so thrifty that you rise too early, and, by getting your housework done before your neighbor, get also a wrinkle in your forehead and a sharp roice.—Atlanta Constitution.

-Few people know that there is a kind of spider which spins no web. It is called the "hunting spider," and its As soon as his mind is made up at this